

THE RAINBOW REVEILLE



A publication devoted to the interest of Rainbowers from Coast to Coast

VOL. 10.

MACON, GEORGIA, NOVEMBER 1930.

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Major General Douglas MacArthur

New chief of staff, U. S. Army, former commander of Rainbow Division. He succeeds Major General Charles P. Summerall, who was also a commander of the Old Forty-Second.

RAINBOW RETURNS TO FRANCE

A Formal Report of the July Journey.

By ROLAND E. PACKARD

On the trip: General Mat. A. Tinley, Mrs. Mat. A. Tinley, Mr. Robert Tinley, Miss Winifred Tinley, Mme. Beatrice de Goicouria, Miss Leonore Schluter, Miss Alma Woolber, Mr. Philip J. McCauley, Mr. John J. Lane, Mr. William S. Nevins, Mr. George Truex, Mr. Edward G. Rieckert, Mrs. Edward G. Rieckert, Mrs. Augusta Rieckert, Miss Rieckert, Father Francis J. Duffy, Mr. Barre Blumenthal, Mrs. Barre Blumenthal, Mrs. Edward Schoentgen, Mrs. Frederick Ellis, Dr. John E. Soper, Mrs. John Soper, Mr. R. E. Packard, Mrs. R. E. Packard, Mr. Timothy McCrohan, Mrs. Timothy McCrohan, Mr. Wm. Evers, Mr. George J. O'Connor, Dr. Wm. W. Long, Mrs. Wm. W. Long, Mr. Henry Hamm, Jr., Mr. John Kerrigan, Mr. John Schluter, Mr. Wm. J. Nugent, Mr. John T. O'Neill, Dr. J. R. Burlington, Mrs. J. R. Burlington, Mr. James G. Finn, Mrs. James G. Finn, Mr. Frank A. Graber, Mr. Joseph Motjenbacher, Mr. Marion Stephens, Mr. Arthur Gebhart, Mr. James Regan, Mr. Frank L. Kelley, Mr. John J. Mulvey, Mr. Harold Broe, Mr. Michael Carr, Mr. Wm. M. Carroll, Mr. Leo J. McLoughlin, Mrs. Leo J. McLoughlin, Mr. James Fay.

This report is intended solely as the formal outline of the program of the party, and as a result is brief and uncolored. The trip is well qualified to be written up in a lighter and more attractive vein, and it is to be hoped that this task will be undertaken by some party member qualified to do so.

Reception

On July 16 the party members were invited to an informal reception by the Honorable James Walker, Mayor of New York, prior to the sailing of the S. S. "President Roosevelt". The group met on the steps of the City Hall where they were cordially greeted by his Honor. Two splendid bands, present by the courtesy of the City Administration, entertained the large crowd which gathered and were afterwards transferred to the boat for a final send-off. Following the brief ceremony at the City Hall, which was well covered by representatives of the New York papers and the various national news organizations as well as by official photographers and camera men, the party was transported to Pier Four, Hoboken, by

auto bus. Embarkation was accomplished without difficulty, and there was a general reunion on board the ship and on the pier with families and friends of the 165th and other units.

The "President Roosevelt" left the pier promptly at 11 A. M. and the trip was on. The customary ship-board activities were indulged in during the voyage across. The weather was excellent and the party seemed pleased with its accommodations. The United States Lines was kind enough to permit those of the group who were in tourist cabins to circulate freely throughout the entire ship, and this added a great deal to the enjoyment of the entire group. While on the boat there were various committee meetings, and the general business of the approaching convention in Chalons was thoroughly covered. The "President Roosevelt" called at Plymouth on the evening of July 23, and arrived at Cherbourg breakwater early on the morning of July 24.

Enroute to Paris

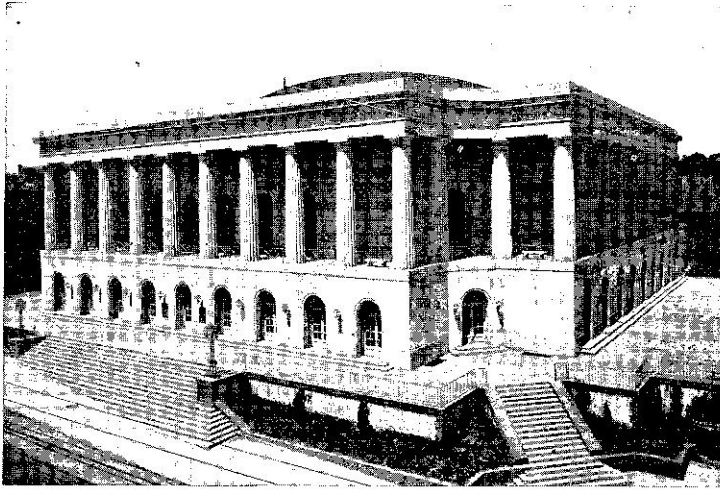
We were met previous to debarkation by Captain Hart, formerly of the Canadian Army, who had been detailed by Temple Tours to accompany the group. With Captain Hart's help, debarkation was smoothly and rapidly effected and the entire party was accommodated in private railway cars for the journey to Paris. Lunch was served en route, and the group arrived at the Gare St. Lazare shortly after 2 o'clock. Immediately upon leaving the train the party was met on the platform by General Gouraud and his aide. The Division colors were broken out and General Gouraud was greeted by Father Duffy and introduced to various members of the party. An appointment was made at Chalons for the following afternoon, and the party was transferred to motor coaches waiting beside the tracks. The journey from Paris to Chalons sur Marne was rapid and uneventful, several short stops being made en route, notably at Meaux, where the Cathedral was visited and at Montmirail. The route lay across the old battlefield of the Marne where the highwater mark of the German advance was halted by General Gallieni, then Military Governor of Paris, who launched the taxi-cab army against the right flank of Von Kluck.

Business Meeting

The group arrived at Chalons in time for dinner and was accommodated in two adjoining hotels, the famous *Haute Mere de Dieu* and the *Hotel Reynard*. An excellent cafe in connection with the Reynard.

(Continued on Page 9)

THE 1931 MEETING PLACE



MACON—In the Heart of—GEORGIA

Macon is located six miles from the geographical center of the State of Georgia on the Ocmulgee River. The city is situated in Bibb County, with a population of 77,068. The fall line, that point where the Piedmont Plateau meets the Coastal Plain, runs through the city, a portion of which is built upon each of these geographical divisions.

Macon is served by nine railway lines and is the converging point for three main North and South highways; from here a paved highway leads to Florida, with paved and improved roads to Chattanooga and Asheville.

Macon has 153 manufacturing plants with an annual output valued at approximately \$45,000,000.

It is the center of the famous Georgia Peach Belt, and is surrounded by sixteen million bearing peach trees.

It is a trade center for a territory populated by more than one million persons.

It is a railroad shop center with three lines doing their repair work here.

Historically, Macon dates back to 1540 when DeSoto crossed the Ocmulgee at this point. It was here that the first cannon was fired on American soil and the first Christian baptism occurred, one of the Priests in the Spaniard's party baptizing a dying Indian in the river.

Shortly after 1800, the government realized the importance of this point and established Fort Benjamin Hawkins on the East side of the river. Fame of the

fertile lands here spread and the trek of the pioneers began. Settlers from North Carolina were the first to arrive and settled around the forest. In 1823 the settlement was incorporated by the State Legislature and was named by the North Carolinians in honor of Nathaniel Macon, then a prominent statesman of North Carolina.

Macon soon became an important point on the stage coach line from New York to New Orleans.

The first steamboat came up the river in 1827, and from that time on Macon became a cotton concentration point for Middle Georgia, the bags, later bales, of cotton being carried down the river to the sea.

In 1826, Macon had 800 people, 32 stores and was receiving cotton from 16 counties. By 1831, there were 200 homes.

In 1835, the State Legislature passed a bill making possible the building of the first railroad in Georgia, and in 1838 the first train ran between Macon and Forsyth, 25 miles away.

The first chartered women's college in the world was opened here in 1836.

Macon would like to hear from our comrades of the 149th M. G. Bn. from Pennsylvania. They helped form our battalion and we look on them as our adopted Georgia Brothers. Let's hear from some of the "Pennsylvania Dutchmen."

The Rainbow Reveille

OFFICERS 1930

Gen. Henri J. E. Gouraud Permanent Honorary President
 Col. John J. Mangan Honorary President
 Col. Cooper D. Winn, Jr. President
 Vice-Presidents
 Major W. Arthur Cunningham
 Dr. J. B. Soper
 Marion Stephens
 Father Francis P. Duffy Chaplain
 Lieut. A. Foy Boone Secretary
 Major E. Julian Peacock Treasurer
 Harry C. Kendall, Editor
 "The Rainbow Reveille"

FROM ILLINOIS

Illinois Chapter is off for a big year under Richard Daily, who was elected President at our July fourteenth meeting. Daily brings a great deal of energy to whatever he undertakes and has a host of close friends in the chapter. Other officers are: Roland Packard, Ted Meserve and Eskil Bjork, vice-presidents; Howard Crother re-elected Secretary and Treasurer. Packard was with the 166th and with the 167th.

We are very happy in having a number of men from other units than the 149th active at our meetings and urge other Chapters to write our Secretary giving him the names of members of their regiments now living in Chicago, whom we can look up.

Besides the above we frequently see Koenig, Doyle, Betty, Peley, Sheffler and Whitaker of the "69th"; Green and Hurley of the "167th"; Van Order, Worcester, Renge, Livingston and Jacobs of the "168th"; Ryan, James and Hall of the "156th" and a number of others.

Speaking of Ed Sheffler, he is running for Judge of the Municipal Court and carries our best hopes for success.

During the past summer the War Mothers did a great work in arranging a number of gardens at the Hines Memorial Hospital and the Rainbow Mothers were particularly prominent. A number of us attended the Dedication ceremony where Barre Blumenthal made a very effective talk. While there we talked with several Rainbows who were patients there at the time.

The Waukegan Sub-Chapter known as the Ward V. Starr Chapter of Lake County, Ills., will hold its second annual banquet on October 22nd in the Sky Room of the Karcher Hotel.

The next meeting in Chicago will be held on November 7th, at the Germania Club. Mr. Jones and Mr. Volstead may speak.

CALIFORNIA SENDS CONGRATULATIONS

Dear Editor Kendall:

Please accept the heartiest congratulations of the California Chapter, and through the Reveille express our regards to all the Chapters and tell them the California Chapter is very much alive and still with 'em. We are becoming a very cosmopolitan post, and are picking up members from all the other Chapters who are straying out here to Los Angeles, and we would be glad to hear from any of the chapters who may know of any of their old members who are now out here whom we may be able to get in touch with.

We are enclosing a copy of the October issue of the Southern California Rainbow, which is edited by our Treasurer, Mr. K. A. Sutherland, though he is too modest to put his name on the publication.

We shall be glad to co-operate with you in every way to help the success of the Reveille.

Yours in the Rainbow,

CALIFORNIA CHAPTER,

By Alexander Chisholm,
 Secretary.

A RAINBOW GOVERNOR

Editor Harry Kendall,
 Rainbow Reveille,
 Macon, Ga.

Greetings Comrade:

We hope you will like the position as editor and we of Michigan are at your service and will try to send you news of interest.

Meeting October 15, at which there were 67 men present, had a party after at which the stein song was sung.

Michigan is to have a post cap that is going to be a knockout, believe it is the most classy in the U. S. Cap is Maize and blue (U. of M. colors) a rainbow and 42 on one side and Michigan on the other; expect to turn out in force in Macon in 1931.

Don't forget to tell the world that a Rainbow man, our 1st vice-president is to be the next Governor of Michigan and he is a regular fellow from 166th Inf. Will write you lots of news soon.

Yours in the Rainbow,

E. D. (***) HENNESSY, Sec.

The Editor appreciates all letters received and will be glad to publish any news sent to him in the next issue, which will be out in February.

MINUTES:

TWELFTH ANNUAL REUNION CHALONS, FRANCE

The Twelfth Annual Reunion of THE RAINBOW DIVISION VETERANS, was held at Chalon-sur-Marne, France, on July 25th, 1930.

There being no Executive officers of the Association present at the meeting, on motion duly made and carried, General Tinley (Iowa) was elected Chairman and presided thereat; Lieutenant Rogers (New York) was appointed Secretary, and recorded the Minutes.

On motion duly made and carried, the reading of the Minutes of the last Annual Reunion was dispensed with.

Father Duffy presented a draft of the Treasurer's report, but stated that certain amendments would be required because of late items of receipts and disbursements, of which he had no accurate record. A resume of his report showed the following:

Receipts	\$2,067.00
Expenditures	1,400.00

Balance on Hand	\$ 667.00
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On motion duly made and carried, the Treasurer was directed to file his detailed report with the incoming officers for audit by them, a copy of which report, when approved, to be printed in the next issue of the REVEILLE. Gratification with the financial condition of the organization was expressed, particularly in view of the fact that various Chapters had not as yet paid their 1930 per capita tax.

The following committees were appointed:

Committee on Nomination: Father Duffy (New York) Chairman; Dr. Long (Alabama), Dr. Burlington (Indiana).

Committee on Resolutions: Barre Blumenthal (Illinois) Chairman; Father Duffy (New York), James Fay (New York).

It was suggested that a complete report of the activities of the Reunion, while in France, be filed with the permanent records of this organization, and as a part of these Minutes. Captain Packard (Ohio) offered to file with the new Secretary a list of the names of the Veterans, and their families and friends, accompanying them on the pilgrimage, as well as a detailed report of the activities of the group. His offer was accepted with thanks, and on motion duly made and carried, such report, when filed, was ordered embodied in these Minutes as a part thereof.

The Committees heretofore appointed, having returned with their reports, the

meeting proceeded with a hearing thereof. The Nominating Committee recommended the following officers for the ensuing year:

Honorary President: Colonel John Mangun (New York).

President: Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper D. Winn (Georgia).

Vice-President: Major W. Arthur Cunningham (New York); Dr. Soper (Minnesota); Marion Stevens (Iowa).

Chaplain: Father Frances P. Duffy (New York).

The report was accepted by acclamation, and the above-named persons were elected to the offices set opposite their respective names.

Resolutions

The Committee on Resolutions recommended the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. That the organization express its gratitude and thanks to the United States Lines for their courtesies and favors extended the Division on this return pilgrimage to France.

2. That the organization express its thanks and appreciation to Temple Tours, Inc., and to Captain Packard for their excellent work and co-operation in planning and carrying out the pilgrimage.

3. That the organization express its thanks to Commander Theodore Van Beck, and the officers and crew of the SS President Roosevelt, and as well to Commanders and officers and crews of the SS George Washington and the SS America, for their kindness and courtesies to the members of the pilgrimage whilst guests aboard their respective vessels.

4. That the organization express its love and affection to General Gouraud and express its thanks to the Mayor of Chalons, and the other national and local officials who contributed, by their courtesies, to the pleasures of the pilgrimage.

5. That the organization express its thanks to the Republic of France for her hospitality to the Division during its stay in her country.

All of the foregoing resolutions were adopted; Father Duffy kindly offered to frame them in apt language and to see to their transmission.

Father Duffy then presented to the meeting a collection of written requests from various civic and kindred organizations in Macon, Georgia, for the Division to hold its next Annual Reunion in Macon, Georgia.

On motion duly made and carried, it

HOME OF STRIB

Macon is both fortunate and famous as the home of W. L. (Young) Stribling, next heavyweight champion of the world, according to the belief of his friends and the fear of his enemies, if any.

Strib, as he is known in Macon, is a great fellow. He maintains a home here and he, Mrs. Stribling and their two children may be seen speeding about by motorcycle, automobile or airplane, as they are all believers in fast transportation.

Strib has recently knocked out Otto Von Porat, Phil Scott and K. O. Christner and is scheduled to celebrate Armistice Day by kayoing the Italian, DeKuh.

Stribling is a First Lieut. in the Air Corp Reserve, and he will be on hand for the reunion in Macon next July.

was Resolved that the next Annual Reunion of the Division be held in Macon, Georgia, on such dates (including July 14th) as the new officers shall determine.

On motion of Doctor Burlington (Indiana), a rising vote of thanks to Father Duffy for his work in connection with the pilgrimage was given; and the outgoing officers were extended the thanks of the Division for their services during the past year.

On motion of Barre Blumenthal, it was ordered that all Committees presently acting with respect to various unfinished items of business be continued in power, and their reports deferred until the next Annual Reunion of the organization.

Discussion was had as to the condition of the Divisional grave markers. The meeting was advised that the Convention at Columbus, Ohio, had adopted a standard grave marker and that the same could be obtained, either through Joe Justad (Minnesota) or Howard Smith (Iowa), of Chicago.

On motion of Father Duffy, a Committee, consisting of Major Long (Alabama), Chairman, William Nevius (New Jersey), George Truex (New Jersey) was appointed to inquire into and report at the next Annual Reunion on the rules and regulations obtaining in American cemeteries in France with reference to the installation of Divisional grave markers on the graves of those now lying in France.

On motion of General Tinley, the Secretary was directed to cable Colonel Winn of his election as President, and to extend to him an offer of our co-operation for the success of his year.

On motion of John O'Neill (New York) "The Rainbow's End" was adopted as the official song of the organization, and the new Editor of the Reveille was directed to publish the same in two issues of the Reveille to be published during the forthcoming year.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Approved: _____, Secretary.
MATHEW A. TINLEY, Chairman.

MINNEAPOLIS SUPPORT

Editor Harry Kendall,
Macon, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Kendall:

Have just received a list of the officers of the National Chapter from Mr. Justad that Wyman-Patridge sent to him by Mr. Cooper D. Winn, Jr., president. I was very glad to receive this information which shows that the National organization is going to function with us this year. I wish to assure you that the Minneapolis Chapter will do all in its power to help him along.

I sent you under separate cover yesterday our Rainbow paper which we get out once a month. I will put you on the mailing list so that you will receive this every month. Anything else we can do for you, just let us know and we will do our best to help you.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK WEST.

Pres. Rainbow Chapter,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Reception For General MacArthur Called Off.

Below is a self-explanatory telegram from General MacArthur, which no doubt will be received with great disappointment by most of the Chapters, as they had looked forward to a rousing reception in Washington when the new Chief of Staff Arrived there.

COL. COOPER D. WINN, JR.,
New York, City.

"Regret exceedingly that I will not have arrived in Washington in time to participate on November 15th stop. The pressure of commitments at that immediate period will be so great I doubt if I will be able to accept your gracious invitation stop. Appreciating greatly your thought of me stop. Best regards.

MacARTHUR."

GOING BACK:

FATHER DUFFY'S REPORT ON TRIP TO FRANCE

The 12th annual meeting of the Rainbow Division Veterans was held this July at Chalons-sur-Marne, a city that had been known to us all in the early days of July 1918. The start was made from the steps of the City Hall of New York, with addresses by the National President, Colonel John J. Mangan, and Mayor James J. Walker, with a response by Chaplain Francis P. Duffy. The party set off from Hoboken on the United States liner, President Roosevelt. The New York chapter was there in strength, all wearing French berets in a vivid Irish green with a lovely little Rainbow embroidered on the front. I found General Tinley of Iowa and Dr. Soper of Minnesota wearing them, so I sent three New York cops (half of the New York representatives were Civil Service employees) down to the dock to grab off all of the Irish French Rainbow berets they could lay hold of. We got enough to equip everyone in the party with a Rainbow beret.

The party was small but it certainly had a lovely time. It was comprised of eight from Iowa, including two of General Tinley's family who joined us in France, four from Minnesota, two from Indiana, two from Illinois, two from Ohio, two from New Jersey, two from Alabama, one from Colorado, and thirty from New York (including Colonel Donovan and son David, who came from Ireland to France to join us.)

A Happy Group

It was a very joyous and happy bunch and we went very merrily overseas, reaching Paris after seven days. We were met in the station by General Gouraud, who showed his extreme loyalty and regard for the Rainbow Division by returning from a diplomatic journey to be there to greet us. He asked me where were the leading officers of the Division, calling off the names without fail and omitting nobody—a compliment as well as a reproach. At the time I felt the reproach. It shamed me that we had not a larger representation of the old Division to be greeted by General Gouraud on our return to France:

We went straight from Paris to Chalons-sur-Marne and were put up at two neighboring hotels. In accordance with arrangements which I had made there a few weeks before, we were given a great reception. Our business meeting was held in the morning at the Hotel DeVillie or City Hall and was at least as well attended as if we held it in this country with a thousand delegates somewhere

around. The City Hall was decorated with French, American and Rainbow flags, and the whole town was interested in our coming. The choice of presiding officer fell naturally upon General Mat A. Tinley, who outranked everyone else, not only in military promotion, but in capability, in performance, and in pleasantness and disposition. About sundown we received our official reception. The mayor of the town, the Prefect of Department, who corresponded with the Governor of the State, and General Gouraud, made speeches in French, which were translated by our old and beloved friend, Captain Druhaut, Liaison officer with the Alabamians, who was habitually addressed by our bunch as "Mr. Genayral he says." Captain Druhaut raised the objection afterwards that mine was the only speech in French he was not allowed to translate.

While we were making speeches, a group of young French people were installing Champagne glasses along the stage platform three deep on a seventy-five foot front. When the talk feast was ended, the line formed at the right in good military fashion, but with the novelty, from a military point of view, that there was someone standing when you finished your glass with a second or a third, or what would you have, to take the place of the dead soldier. It made one revise one's opinion of the people. War time does not show civilians at their best.

We had our banquet at the Hotel de la Haute Mere Dieu. In June I had invited, after the American fashion, in addition to all the city officials, the bishop, the Protestant minister and his wife, and representatives of the Synagogue. Everybody was represented and everyone had a good time. Ed. Rickart presided at the piano and we all sang Madelon and La Marseillaise, and I think we Yanks made a much better fist of it than the Frenchmen did when they tried to join in on Hinky Dinky and Over There. At any rate, it was real warm, enthusiastic, and just a little short of a riotous occasion. When the Rainbow got going, it certainly got going strong. General Gouraud, the Prefect and the Mayor, told me they had seldom seen a happier occasion.

The next day we went to the Champagne monument at the Navarin Farm. It was a wonderful day. We have our "Champagne Hour" annually at our conventions at 11:45 P. M. on July 14. The "Champagne Hour" on this occasion was

conducted by the general who commanded us and whose command has elicited the devotion of every last man who served under him. He stood upon the approach to the monument and gave us the most wonderful description of the events leading to that decisive battle in the World War that has ever been pronounced. He gave us a former speech of his which has been printed for a similar occasion, but for warmth and frankness, the speech he made to us was much superior. I hope to have the occasion of expressing it in a poor way to our Rainbow group in Macon, Georgia, in 1931. After the speech, Sergeant Billy Evers, who had brought his bugle with him blew Taps in memory of our dead. General Gouraud expressed the opinion to me that he knew of no bugle music that more affected him than the notes of Taps.

After a picnic lunch we scattered off to find our positions on the battlefield. I think that Captain McCauley of the 151st Artillery had the best luck. We of the 165th Infantry had a lot of fellows from the battalion that was in the line. We picked out the position of Company E, because the River Suippes was running by, and rivers stay put. Captain Finn of Company H felt sure he could walk right to the headquarters of his company and I felt equally sure about the headquarters of F and G. We could not place a thing. It will surprise everyone who fought in Champagne and who thought it was a desert like Texas, to discover that they plowed it down and grow wheat in it. Rather spindly and scattered, but they grow wheat. The elephants huts house chickens and what is left of the dugouts are tumbled in, the bits of woods are scraggly, and the country is changed. We spent the afternoon in a couple of towns we knew, where we got a great reception because the Rainbow was the only group of Americans that ever went to them. We chattered with the old people, bought out the local grocery store to give candy to the children, and had a lovely folksy time. It was as if we were washing our shirts in the village wash-up place as of yore.

The most satisfactory of our battlefields is the Ourcq. The river is there and Sergy and Meurey Farm and Seranges, and the wheat fields and the brook, and Croix Rouge Farm and Bois Colas, and the Forêt de Eere, and the National Cemetery on the spot where a number of soldiers of the 83rd Brigade laid down their lives. On that battlefield a man could put his foot down on the spot where he was wounded. The others are

changing and will change more and more as years go on.

I left the party at Verdun to take lunch with General Gouraud at the Hotel des Invalides and to get the President Roosevelt for New York, as I was due for camp with my regiment a few days after landi-

Everyone who went on that trip looks upon his going as a blessing. We were not numerous, but we had a lovely time. There was a fine, wholesome, lively spirit about the bunch that has always been characteristic of Rainbow meetings. In fact, I never saw it displayed in a more gracious and engaging way than in the reunion of 1931. Everyone felt that those who had any opportunity of being there and had passed it up had missed the opportunity of his lifetime.

I think that those of us who embraced it should have something to show to rub it in to you fellows who missed the chance. At the next convention, we New York Irish will probably all appear with green berets with the Rainbow embroidered. If the pilgrims of 1930 will get in touch with me we shall all appear with Rainbow berets with the additional embroidery of the tri-color of France.

Sincerely,

FRANCIS P. DUFFY.

MORE FACTS ABOUT MACON

The 151st Machine Gun Battalion, composed of the Macon Volunteers, Macon Hussars and Floyd Rifles, were the only All-Georgia troops to see action as a unit. They have all been organized since 1823 and have fought in all the Wars since then. Their Armories can't be torn down.

Col. Cooper D. Winn, Jr., our President, began his military career as a Private in the Macon Volunteers.

Rainbow men in Macon now hold the following offices:

Lieut. V. H. Roberts, Clerk of Superior Court.

Corp. Dan D. Dunwoody, Tax Receiver.

Capt. Boyce E. Miller, Chief Deputy Sheriff.

Lieut. Ben T. Watkins, Chief of Police.

Corp. T. E. Garrett, Chief of Detective Visitors to our reunion next July need not worry about getting into trouble, because as you see we have the "Law" with us.

The Editor

RAINBOW RETURNS

(Continued from Page 2)

and was a much appreciated feature. The following morning was devoted to the formal business meeting which was held in the great reception room of the Hotel de Ville at Chalons. The meeting, attended by all male members of the party, was brief and to the point, as see the official minutes. Following this, the group was conducted through the Museum of Chalons which is attached to the Hotel de Ville, and the group returned to the hotels for lunch. At 6:30 there was an official reception, also held in the great reception hall of the Hotel de Ville, at which there were speeches by General Gouraud, the Prefect of the Department of the Marne, the Mayor of the City, the Mayor in 1918, Father Duffy and General Tinley. Following this cordial welcome, champagne was served by the municipality to all members of the party and the assembled guests. The official banquet was announced for the evening at 7:30 at the Hotel Haute Mere de Dieu.

The Banquet

The banquet was one of the high lights of the entire tour. Father Duffy had very thoughtfully arranged for a plentiful supply of American, French, and Rainbow Division flags and the large ballroom of the hotel was in consequence beautifully decorated. A large U-shaped table seating seventy-five guests were provided, the Division having invited amongst others General Gouraud and his staff, the present Mayor of the city, the Mayor in 1918, the Prefect of the Marne, the Archbishop of Chalons, the pastor of the Protestant church and the Rabbi of the Jewish Synagogue, the heads of the local Veterans organizations and others. Various member of the party had also invited friends whom they had met during the war. The banquet was a great success. The food was good, wine plentiful, and the speeches which followed were appreciated by everyone. Telegrams and cables from French and American sources were read. In addition, several old members of the Division turned up, amongst them Mr. Walsh of the Paris Chicago Tribune; Captain Drouhin, who will be remembered as General Gouraud's interpreter at Baltimore, and Major Jacobson, former liaison officer for the Minnesota artillery. The celebration did not break up until well into the evening and was continued by various enthusiastic groups at the cafe next door and elsewhere.

Battlefield Tour

On July 26 the tour of the old battlefields of the Champagne was taken by motor following an itinerary laid out by General Gouraud the evening before. Upon arriving at the monument at Na-

varin Farm we were met by General Gouraud and his aide. The colors of the Division were taken into the Memorial chapel underneath the monument and wreaths were laid upon the altar in memory of our own and the dead of our French comrades in the Champagne. General Gouraud gave a very touching address in which he explained the purpose of the memorial and also the determination of the French government to make it possible for the names of individual members of the Rainbow who had fallen in action in that sector to be placed within the chapel if desired. Later on in front of the monument he described the great offensive in detail. A basket lunch was served on the spot following which the tour over the Champagne sector was resumed with stops at points significant to the various members of the party. The group returned to Chalons in time for dinner.

On July 27 the party moved by motor through St. Menchould and Clermont en Argonne to the city of Verdun. After lunch there was another motor tour around the circuit of the forts. A stop was made at the magnificent new memorial chapel, the tower of which is visible for miles around. Other stops were made for the purpose of visiting Fort Douaumont and its underground passages and the Trench of the Bayonets. Following our return to Verdun, Father Duffy left us to return to Paris and the United States.

In the Argonne

On July 28 the group enjoyed one of the most interesting days of the trip when we motored across the old battlefields of the Argonne. The route of the morning led down the right bank of the Meuse river as far as Stenay. From this point we crossed the line of advance toward Sedan. A stop was made at Beaumont near which many of our men were formerly buried, where General Tinley thanked the mayor of the little village for the excellent care they had taken of our dead before they were finally removed to the larger cemetery at Romagne. Luncheon was enjoyed at Sedan where we met a most cordial reception. Apparently no party member was able to pay for a drink, which made a great hit with the crowd. In the afternoon our itinerary took us back to Cote de Chafillon, St. Juvin, St. George and Landres. We had an excellent opportunity to look the old sector over and wound up the actual sightseeing with a visit to the cemetery at Romagne, by far the most impressive sight we saw in France. Full advantage was taken of the cordial assistance of the Graves Registration Service, and members of the various units were able to locate

all their men buried in the cemetery without difficulty. Photographs were taken of all these graves. One final stop was made at Montfaucou before returning to Verdun for the night. It is interesting to know that many members of the Division were able to secure the Verdun medal awarded by the city to all the allied armies who fought in that sector during the war.

On July 29 the party motored through the St. Mihiel Salient to Nancy. One of the most interesting stops was probably at St. Benoit whose ruined chateau, then intact, was occupied during the drive by General Douglas MacArthur. A visit was paid in the afternoon to the cemetery at Thiaucourt where we were as cordially welcomed as at Romagne by the officials in charge. Real American coffee was served to all hands in the hostess house. We arrived at Nancy in good season so that everyone had an opportunity to look the town over in the late afternoon and evening.

Visit to Brewery

On July 30 there was an excursion by way of Luneville to Baccarat where we arrived just before lunch. The crowd seemed to appreciate the country cooking that we got in the small places. Following lunch there was a reception by the Mayor in the new Hotel de Ville which is situated beside the bridge. The ruined section of the town was unbelievably well restored. Following the reception, part of the group was taken up to their old billets at Deneuvre. We had all been invited to visit the brewery but due to the press of time only a few took advantage of the opportunity. There was general dissatisfaction when it was later found out that the Mayor was the proprietor thereof and that those who had not made the grade had overlooked a good bet. In the afternoon a thorough tour of the sector was made, one bus being detached from the rest to visit the Rouge Bouquet where "K" Company of the 165th had lost many men when a dugout was blown in by trench mortar shells.

After considerable difficulty this group succeeded in locating two residents of the locality who guided them to the spot. American and Rainbow flags were left on the dugout and taps were blown by Sergeant Evers of the 165th. The entire group was reunited at Nancy for the night.

Group Divides

On the morning of July 31, the group was split into two divisions, the first of these returning by motor by way of Rheims and Chateau Thierry to Paris, the second continuing by motor up the Valley of the Moselle through Metz and Trier to Coblenz and Neuenahr. This was by far the hardest day's ride we had, but the scenery following luncheon at Trier

was so magnificent that nobody seemed to object. We did not arrive at Neuenahr until nine in the evening. Following a good hot supper, everybody promptly went to bed.

The next day was a general reunion with old friends in the Rhineland. The reception was cordial everywhere and while the return was entirely informal there was no lack of hospitality.

August 2 was another difficult day. We retraced our steps by way of Coblenz and Trier to Metz, but some inferior German gasoline which we took on at Neuenahr made the journey a tough one. Our arrival was late again, and the following day, a Sunday, was devoted entirely to rest.

Chateau Thierry

On August 4 we again crossed the Champagne to Rheims. Our arrival was sufficiently early to make a stop at Fort Pompelle outside of the city, a most interesting feature, and this was followed by a visit to the Cathedral.

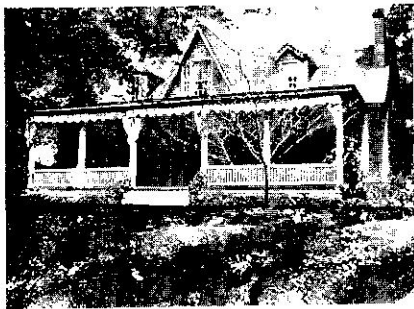
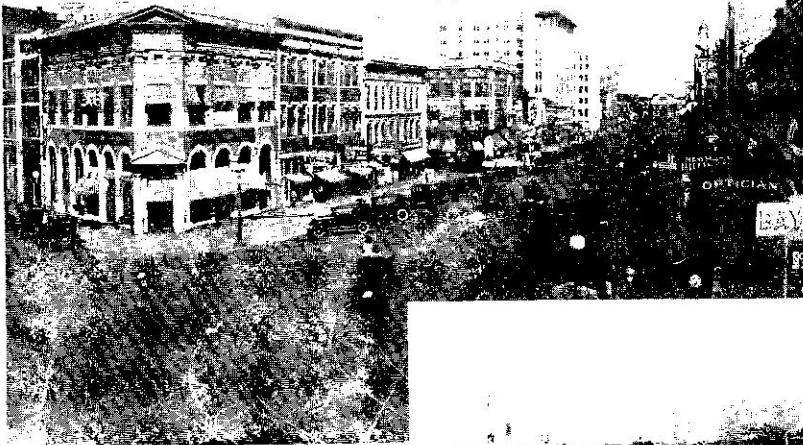
August 5 was a great day for the entire group. We had plenty of time and a complete visit to the Chateau Thierry Salient was included. We had lunch at Epernay, and an ample opportunity to visit the cemetery at Seringes where so many Rainbow men are buried. We returned to Rheims for the night.

On the 6th, the group proceeded directly to Paris stopping at Chateau Thierry for luncheon where we visited the memorial. After lunch we stopped again at Belleau Wood for a visit to the cemetery and the new national park in the forest. We arrived at Paris in time for dinner and there was a general reunion with the members of the Short Tour who were leaving on the following morning for Cherbourg, the S. S. "George Washington" and New York.

Tomb of Unknown

The remaining group spent the six days at their disposal in general sightseeing and jollification throughout the city. With General Tinley in charge, a delegation laid a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. This completed the official aspects of the tour. There were also two all-day excursions included, one of these to Versailles and the other to Fontainebleau. While some of the party had left the group at Paris to pursue their own diversions, the biggest majority of the Long Tour embarked on August 14 on the S. S. "America" for the United States, arriving on August 22.

From start to finish the members of the Long Tour covered 7,134 miles by steamer, 742 kilometres by train, and 244 kilometres by motor coach. The routes by motor took us through 139 important towns, all of which were more or less associated with the Division during the



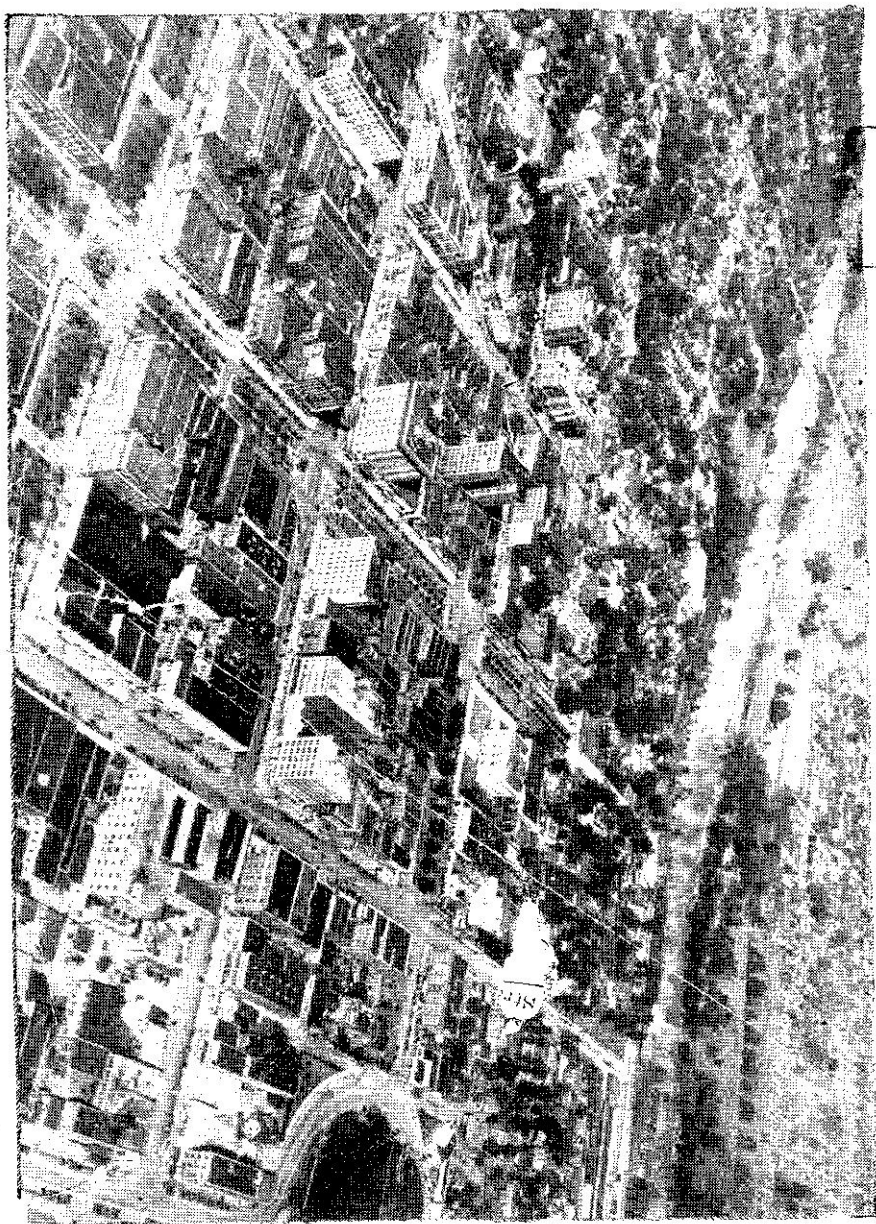
Wide streets and boulevards enhance the attractiveness of Macon's business section. Above is a scene on Cherry Street, Macon's principal thoroughfare. Lower right is Poplar Street with a partial view of Macon's manufacturing district in the background. Lower left pictures the birthplace and boyhood home of Sidney Lanier.

war, and many other minor villages which we will not count. During the Return the annual business meeting was held, one official banquet, and numerous other semi-official receptions took place. Accommodations were good throughout and in some places more than good. The itinerary was adhered to strictly for the most part, but there was sufficient flexibility to permit visits to places of individual interest. The entire group was impressed from the beginning by the magnificent recovery which France has made following her

tremendous human and economic loss during the war. Many of the toughest spots on the old battlefields are now almost completely restored and others improved that they are almost unrecognizable. This was particularly true in the Champagne Sector. There was a new feeling of cordiality toward men of the Division wherever we went, no place was this more evident at Chalons sur Marne where civil, and ecclesiastical authorities joined together wholeheartedly in a warm, cordial, sincere welcome.

YOU ARE EXPECT D

MACON'S BUSINESS DISTRICT FROM THE AIR (Ocmulgee River in Background)



MACON, GEORGIA, JULY, 1931